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Abstract

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is an attractive cancer treatment. Talaporfin sodium, a second-generation photosensitizer, results in lower systemic toxicity and relatively better selective tumor destruction than first-generation photosensitizers. However, the mechanism through which PDT induces vascular shutdown is unclear. In this study, the *in vitro* effects of talaporfin sodium-based PDT on human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were determined through cell viability and endothelial tube formation assays, and evaluation of the tubulin and F-actin dynamics and myosin light chain (MLC) phosphorylation. Additionally, the effects on tumor blood flow and tumor vessel destruction were assessed *in vivo*. In the HUVECs, talaporfin sodium-based PDT induced endothelial tube destruction and microtubule depolymerization, triggering the formation of F-actin stress fibers and a significant increase in MLC phosphorylation. However, pretreatment with the Rho-associated protein kinase (ROCK) inhibitor, Y27632, completely prevented PDT-induced stress fiber formation and MLC phosphorylation. The *in vivo* analysis and pathological examination revealed that the PDT had significantly decreased the tumor blood flow and the active area of the tumor vessel. We concluded that talaporfin sodium-based PDT induces the shutdown of existing tumor vessels via the RhoA/ROCK pathway by activating the Rho-GTP pathway and decreasing the tumor blood flow.